MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1901.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Speaker and the \$100,000,000 Both the Speaker of the House and the selected leader of the minority de-

livered themselves on Saturday of brief exhortations to the members of their re-Mr. RICHARDSON'S address was unimportant, for it contained no indication

of a distinct programme, and no intelligible advice to his followers except that they ought to attend the sessions regularly in order to be at hand in case anything turns up which may help to shape the opposition's policy. This is good advice, but somewhat commonplace.

In Mr. HENDERSON's remarks there was a passage of some significance, considering its source and the power of enforcement which the rules bestow upon the Speaker. He said:

"We have a great danger to confront us continuously, and that is the surplus in the Treasury. I appeal to my Republican colleagues to keep in mind that this is a danger, and if we can be wise in the presence of that danger we will find approval from the American people. The American people do not require any niggardliness in the treatment of the matters that they require. I do not counsel that, but I counsel that conservative consideration of every question which should be observed at all times without reference to the hundred million that we are soon to have."

It depends largely upon Speaker HEN-DERSON whether this shall prove a patriotic and effective warning against frittering away the surplus in numberless small steals and extravagances, or a piece of conventional cant constituting an invitation to a more than usually strenuous scramble for "pork." The words themselves mean little; the purpose that is behind the words, that is to say in the Speaker's mind, means everything.

The hundred million dollars are there in the Treasury. "The conservative consideration which should be observed at all times," is no safeguard against the misuse of those millions. No job ever urged in Congress was so shameless, and no proposed extravagance was so foolish, that it failed to receive a show of the result that counts, not the conservative consideration.

The American people do not expect any niggardliness in the appropriations which the Fifty-seventh Congress shall pect that the Treasury accumulations of expended at all, shall go for great works appeared as follows to the watcher: of commanding importance and distinct and permanent value to the nation, such, for example, as an interoceanic canal and a navy adequate to the Government's present responsibilities; and not be squirted away in numberless insig-

watering pot. Either KEIFER or RANDALL might have will be determined not by any prospectus put forth at the beginning of the session, but by the actual use he shall make of his tremendous power, as shown by results at the session's end.

Our High School of Commerce.

The cornerstone of the projected building at Sixty-fifth street and Broadway, to be occupied by the new High School of Commerce, is about to be laid with ceremonies in which the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Education will participate. Commercial training in public schools and universities in a new feature of our educational eystem. The fact that this innovation is a practical need of the times is shown by the attitude and action of business men in many lands. Through the influence of the London Chamber of Commerce, for example, the British Foreign Office was induced, two years ago, to showing the lines along which com-Commerce, like those of Circat Britain, tention. Germany, France, Austria and other European countries, is giving its super streak "was perpendicular, while others port to the development of this phase of education. Two years ago it adopted shattactions of the Change star gager the report of its Special Committee on The tend, (ai) and whiteen of the Commercial Education of which harst comet occuped to be distinctly out-Low was chairman, outlining a roune lined to many. Yel colmer renders of anotal the system to varyous parts of ad study both for collegiate and past the face of known were not wanting. graduate work, the collegiate studies being expected partly to supplement finant. "who decided that it was a facthe source of the proposed Commercial Sacto display of the rays of the moos

High Reboot that it is not wise to neglect combiners: the earth. But Briens of the and industry in administral agreems. Went for flurranch toward come where he No one believes that all the equipment | someone | 1 max a come | 1 cm a refor the successful conduct of humans such he a court a good way from the can be acquired to the actuals that there worth had closely to be were said to who have studied the problem say that problem attractive when viewed through young men may profit greatly by come the grant I was not a motion or it mercial training preparatory to actual a satisficance bean static on lang- 114

Germany's experience. Germany exce. that it souldn't have any lead effect. to a large extent, its narredicta rose: upon the earth or the weather. mercial and industrial development of Prof. Horoar of the Deartiers Chairthe past fwenty years, not only to the vutory coulds took any conset and said hundreds of technical echools supported. that only an annountly brilliant comet in nearly every Ntate but also to could be seen when the clouds were so the commercial courses established in dark. In his opinion, the light was "the

particularly rapid progress in the past six years since the organization of the German Association for Commercial Instruction. This organization was the outcome of the conference held at Brunswick, in October, 1895, when the representatives of many schools and commercial bodies met with a view to unifying and increasing the effectiveness of the courses of commercial instruction that were being introduced into the schools. Later conferences were held in Leipzig, Hannover and Mannheim and the result of all this labor is that Germany is now far in advance of any other country in the advantages for schools and schools of lower grade. Our own Commercial High School may profit by studying the courses and methods employed in similar establishments in Leipzig, Aachen, Cologne, Frankfort and other cities whose diplomas are a passport to employment for

the students receiving them. Philadelphia opened its Commercial High School over three years ago under the able direction of Dr. C. A. HERRICK. Its present four years' course is the result of experience and of the suggestions and criticisms of a large number of business men. The school, opening with 175 students, has thrived from the start and has justified the views of those who believed that it was needed.

The country lacks, as yet, a sufficient number of teachers who are specially trained in the subject. The teacher, of his special field of commercial in- the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN'S enthusistruction if he is to be an effective instru- astic plan for expanding the "Dear ment in training students. Fortunately, Midnight of Love" into a grand opera dearth of competent teachers should trating criticism. At 6:59% Mr. DINK long continue. The universities of New and Mr. John stepped inside, and the York, California, Pennsylvania, Michi- fixed illumination ceased. So simple is gan, Wisconsin and Chicago have estab- the explanation of the "phenomenon" lished special schools of commerce which has been puzzling and alarming which are designed to supply precisely the technical training required by teachers in the lower schools,

The fact that in the present school year many high schools throughout the country have introduced commercial studies shows that the need of them is widely felt and that efforts are being made to supply the want. Our boys, most of whom go to business from the secondary schools, do not ask too much if they request that the class room be made to afford them special strength and equipment for the field of keen business competition which they are about to enter.

The New Light in Chicago.

A strange and wonderful light was seen in Chicago, a city of light, the night before Thanksgiving. The amazement which it caused is reflected in the that "conservative consideration which | trembling uncertainty of the narratives should be observed at all times." It is of observers. According to the sky watcher of the Tribune there was a mysterious visitor in the southwestern sky The TYCHO BRAHE of the Record-Herald saw "a comet-like streak of light in the southeast, well up in the sky." This vote at its first session. But they do ex- discrepancy is natural, and a compliment to the impressiveness of the prosperous times and war taxation, if mysterious visitor, whose appearance

"A streak of light seeming to be about (wents feet in length, tapering at the ends and with a bright spot near the centre, was seen at various intervals from 5:30 o'clock until late in the night."

TYCHO BRAHE couldn't see it after "about 7 o'clock, when a dense haze nificant streamlets like those issuing from | seemed to obscure it and shut it from the multi-perforated nozzle of a tin sight." Doubtless the streak had become dark with excess of light.

There was great excitement in Cook spoken the words which Mr. HEN- county. In the elevated and surface DERSON used. He has far greater con- cars, in the streets and on the sidewalks, trol over the appropriations than either eager crowds stared with bulging eyes KEIFER or RANDALL possessed in their and straining of necks at the queer day. His place among the Speakers streak. "The populace"-that is everybody but Fra LOBADO and the Chevalier FULLER-" reached a hasty conclusion that it was a comet which had caught the astronomers unawares." Upon the Weather Bureau people and the newspaper office boys came a flood of fluttered questions. What comet was it? Would it hit the earth? Was there any sia, notwithstanding the fact that the highdanger? Was Chicago safe? At the City Hall there were tottering knees. Had all the November meteors formed a trust? Were the Leonids going to drop down in the form of very "hot stuff" upon the Hon. CARTER HARRISON, that little lion of the Cook County Democracy? The statesmen in the City Hall have had a good deal of nerve shaking of late. They have not recovered from their discomposure over the case of the straight course. Hon. Bonny BURKE. The Hon. JOHN PATRICE HOPKINS has been suspected of being permittously active, and there are several rival Democracies. And now collect information and publish reports here was this confounded comet, and perhaps the world would end before draw, with equal facility, burdens of from mercial education is being developed Mayor Habbison's administration did. in other countries. The proof thus The only comfort that the Harrisonian seven noise per hour. He estimates that afforded that far greater energy was statesmen could find lay in the assertion the cost per mile of roads similar to the one being given to this subject in other couns of an amateur astronomer who described tries has stimulated the noteworthy the streak of light as looking "like a interest in the question now marifest long bar" burely a friendly and reasin Great Britain. Our own Chamber of suring form and having no hostile in-

Curronty despend. Some said the only with extreme difficulty. "There were some, writes Tremostellarital by the broken xiouds and The idea is growing in every country , heavy in all atmosphere hanging over when greature, but a greed, well-behaved need from the term to be a constant of the second of the se We may draw a useful journe from come: Pent that was willing to no buil!

the secondary schools. Commercial in- reflection of some fixed signification.

struction in these schools has made Prof. HALE of the Yerkes Observatory agreed with the layman who held that the Aurora Borealis was flagging Chicago. He was "almost certain that it was the streamer of the Aurora Borealis." He tried to comfort the sinners by telling them that "this visitation will not have the slightest effect on the earth." Prof. ELIAS COLBERT saw the bar of light moving from west to east and said that it was improbable, if not impossible, that a comet would behave in that way. The heavenly light was an earthly light, "the reflection, probably, of the steel mills at South Chicago. Still, the folks at Hammond thought they saw the light to the southeast of the commercial education it gives in high town. If they did, the Colbertian hypothesis of a South Chicago reflection was leaky.

So the men of science propounded, expounded, confounded; and the multitude knew not what to think. The real cause of the strange light is not known in Chicago even now. Yet Prof. Hough, with his "reflection of some fixed illumination," was on the verge of a great discovery. Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL of Bowen avenue hit the truth in the bull's eye, but he didn't know it. "It looked," said this clear-eyed observer, like a long bar of light." It not only looked like, but was a long bar of light. At 5:29 P. M. the Hon. HINKY DINK came forth from his cenophilist emporium and malt magazine. He wore in his black four-in-hand a splendid Brazilian trophy in the shape of a mimic diamond bar, a miniature copy of the of course, should be absolute master bar in his establishment. He listened to there is no reason why the present and occasionally made brief but pene- fying the Powers causes much surprise all Chicago.

Charleston's Fair.

We especially invite the attention of Northerners with a little leisure on their hands this winter to the fact that the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition opens to-day.

Senator DEPEW makes the speech. President ROOSEVELT, at Washington, presses the button.

The plan and scope of this show make it intrinsically one of the most interesting of the series that began at Chicago and includes Buffalo, Charleston, St. Louis, Portland, Oregon, and who knows what afterward? The promoters and managers of the Interstate and West Indian Exposition have done their work unostentatiously but well. The legitimate local pride of the venerable yet lively town has been thoroughly enlisted, and the genuine warmth of Southern hospitality is something upon

which every visitor may depend. That there is all through the North a friendly feeling toward this particular enterprise, we are sure; and we should like to see it take practical form during the coming winter in every way that can contribute to its success both as a spectacle and as a financial undertaking.

The best and mutually the most profitable way in which well-wishing Northerners can manifest this sentiment is to carry down to Charleston their good wishes in person.

The Practical and the Ideal.

If the first session of the new Congress attends to the ordinary needs of the Government for the next fiscal year, starts the greater navy well on its way by a liberal appropriation for warships, settles the interoceanic canal question by beginning the work of construction, and provides cable communication with

half horse power is able to draw a load weighing two tons at the rate of eight miles per hour, and the Minister believes that machines of six or seven horse power could three to four tone each at the rate of extor described would be about \$1,400, or one fifth of that of ordinary macadamized reads But aside from the comparatively small cost of the track, it will be possible to construct it through some and mountaines regions, where macadamized reads sould be built

The Minister believes that in parts of his mountry where there are no milkage and where for highways are manufally for transporting merchandler, that new income of sommunication and bransportation will be of angle-massic from the and be intende to The phase suggested containly is me impless. mas one, send its promitted application will be

the Popular party practically extinct to far as the Mouse is conserved. That tools make of Reputersone and Deservices The political magnetical Merry is people

ALASKA'S PROSPERITY.

Gov. Brady Calls Attention to It in His Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. The Thanksgiving Day proclamation sued by Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska was

in part as follows: "The day for our thanksgiving festival is fast approaching. We in Alaska in comparing our blessings with those which our friends enjoy in other places find that we have much for which to be thankful. Some things are so common and constant with us that we scarcely appreciate themour equable climate and abundance of rain. The terrible heat of the past summer in the East did not disturb our comfort, but aroused our sympathy for those who had to endure it. Drought and arid wastes we cannot complain of. We have an abund-

we cannot complain of. We have an abundance of grass and where men have attempted to till the earth it has yielded many fold and those who have tried it are satisfied that greater things are in store for them.

"The sea has not failed to yield of its abundance and our fishermen have been handsomely rewarded for their toil. The mineral wealth of Alaska is more promising to-day than in the past. It is here, and when obtained will represent human effort. We have not been visited by destructive disturbances of the atmosphere, earth or sea.

"While we recount our manifold blessings our thoughts will be tempered by the calamity which overwhelmed so many people on the steamship Islander and by the humiliation which we feel in the manner of the death of President McKinley."

CHINA BREAKS FAITH. She Is Engaged in Making Firearms and

Ammunition. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-Information has been received by the State Department that the Chinese Government is violating that condition of the international peace proctol which forbids the importation of firearms, material for their manufacture and ammunition into China for a period of two years. China's boldness in thus dehere, particularly as the temper of the nations concerned in suppressing the Boxer troubles has not entirely been appeased and further transgression is likely to prove

disastrous for China.

The question of the proper method of dealing with China's violation is under consideration and it is expected that a protest will be addressed by the United States and other nations to that Government. According to the advices on the subject that have come to Washington, the Chinese arsenals are engaged in working overtime in the manufacture of cannon and small arms and the importation of munitions of war is going on steadily. Just what China's reason is for this course of conduct is not known here, but it is suspected that the Chinese authorities are apprehensive of another conflict with foreign nations, in which they hope to make a better showing than they did against the allied armies last

VIOLET LEAF CURE FOR CANCER. Scientific Scepticisms About the Disease and the Remedy -The Case of Lady Marsham.

From the Lancet. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press describing how a tumor of a tonsil, the diagnosis of which was "made certain by microscopic examination of a small portion removed," was "cured" by the application of a number of fomentations made from an infusion of green violet leaves. The patient, in gratitude for her recovery, has had printed me leaflets describing the mode of preparation and application of this infusion. can fully enter into her feelings

She had suffered greatly for four months from a throat affection which was relieved by no treatment. She grew steadily worse and her life was despaired of. The diagnosis of "cancer" seemed to be confirmed by micro-scopic examination. Within a week of the application of infusions of violet leaves much of the swelling had disappeared and all pain had ceased, and in a fortnight the "cancer" of the tonsil had entirely disappeared. Overjoyed at her own recovery, she hastens to make known to other sufferers the marrellous and simple method of treatment, ignorant that already many hopes of recovery have been founded on similar unsubstantial basis. The whole importance of the story ds on the accuracy of the diagnosis All who are familiar with the clinical signs

believe that it is not difficult to mistake deep-seated inflammation of the region for a malig-nant growth. As to the microscopic ex-amination, the arrangement of the epithe-lium of a normal tonsil may easily resemble the epithelial down-growths of an epithelioma and the resemblance is still more striking when chronic inflammation is present. The history of the case points to a very natural error of diagnosis and provides cable communication with Hawaii and our island possessions in the Far East, it will adjourn to be forever illustrious, even if it does nothing else of great importance.

A despatch to the New York Herald from St. Petersburg indicates that the automobile has no notion of being kept out of Russia, notwithstanding the fact that the highways in that country are, for the most part, too poor to encourage the use of such vehicles to any considerable extent. The Russian Minister of Ways of Communication has hit upon a plan by which the machines are made to run upon a board track. The track is laid upon ordinary railroad ties, and is built just wide enough to accommodate the wheels of an automobile, while on both sides of it are upright planks which, a serving as guards, keep the machine on the attrack an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a such a track an automobile of three and a describin of variet leaf, by the way, figures not infrequently among the recipes of the old Anglo. Norman writers, whose manuscripts are preserved in the British Museum. In modern pharmacoperias the violet is neted for an automorphic art the automorphic and the British Museum. In modern pharmacoperias the violet is neted for a preserved in the British Museum. In an electron of part, to describe an automorphic art the automorphic arc preserved in the British Museum. In a represent and another and the leaf, by the way, figures not infrequently among the recipes of the old Anglo. Norman writers, whose manuscripts are preserved in the British Museum. In modern pharmacoperias the violet is neted for an automorphic arc preserved in t

From the Limited Builty News

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Notes of the Opening of the Interstate and West Indian Fair.

Charleston, in which the Midwinter Exposition opens to-day, is no mean city in the opinion of its inhabitants, who numbered 55.000 by the Federal census of 1900. For Charleston these things are claimed: The only tea farm in the Western Hemisphere is within twenty miles of the chief com-

mercial city of the second largest cotton manufacturing State in the Union. Charleston is the port of shipment of sea

island cotton, the finest cotton grown in the world, and South Carolina rice is the finest rice grown in the world; and, according to authentic agricultural record, the largest yield of corn ever grown on one acre of land in the United States was grown in South Carolina. South Carolina granite, it is claimed, is the

purest granite in the United States. The Palmetto City, situated six miles from the Atlantic and within forty miles of the Gulf Stream, is the best strategic point on the South Atlantic Coast, and as such has been selected by the Navy Department as the site for one of the largest navy yards in the country.

It is nearer to the great Mississippi Valley.

taking St. Louis as the central point, than any city on the Atlantic Coast, north or south. By the building of the Nicaragua ship canal. Charleston will be more advantageously situated for direct steamship lines to nearly every important market of the world, than any other Atlantic port-New York, of course.

It is one of the oldest cities in the United States, the first settlement having been made 200 years ago by English colonists. One hundred years ago Charleston's popula-tion was 18,000, exceeded only by Philadelphia.

New York, Baltimore and Boston. It was the pioneer in railway construction in America. The first railroad ever operated on this continent by locomotive was the old South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Hamburg, designed for the transportation of both passengers and merchandise. Six miles of the road were completed in the summer of 1830, and a locomotive was run on it. ocomotive was constructed in New York

and was the first one built in this country.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under com mand of Admiral Higginson, is to take part in the opening ceremonies of the exposition. When the squadron reaches Charleston to-day the sailors will be assigned to a place in the exposition parade. On Wednesday they will be taken to the Charleston Navy Yard, on Thursday they will attend a complimentary ball at the German Artillery Hall, and on Friday there will be a Georgia barbecue on the exposition grounds. On the same day they will attend a complimentary deer hunt on the grounds of the President of the exhibition

company near Summerville. The forecast of the Weather Bureau for Charleston in December, 1901, based on the record of December, 1900, is: Average temperature, 51; maximum, 70; minimum, 25, and days with temperature below 32 degrees, the

freezing point, none. The depth of the channel of the Charleston harbor, one of the best in the United States, is That of Savannah is 24. New Orleans, 26; Mobile.25; Port Royal, 26; Wilmington, N.C., 23, and Brunswick, Ga., 25.

There are 10,000 white male inhabitants in Charleston and 11,000 white famale inhabitants

of a malignant disease of the tonsil can easily believe that it is not difficult to mistake deep- ing rapid transmission, automatic telegraphy

writists at forty words a minut

BOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Nov. 29

The Color Preferences of the Masquito. From the British Medical Journal, Nuttall's experiments indicate that the mosquito is attracted by some colors and repelled by others. The experiments were conducted in a large gause tent one end of which was formed by large windows into which the sunlight poured on bright days. Large stone basins were placed on the flour for the anopheres to breed in. At the beginning it was noticed that when a person entered the tent giad to dark gray clothes the mosquitors artifed on the dark close, but that they make did this when the person entering was clad in white famoris. A number of boxes lined with conta of various colors were placed in rows on the floor and it was noticed that the meaguitors would rater the loss lined with their teles to great sum. hers and to tess numbers would enter hopes lined with other cutors in the following order once test. brown regist black sign gray office gives voice From the families Study News

The corry within to be given rise to so touch and so the following with sold or the first local stage to so the following with sold or the first local stage to the following with sold or the first with sold or the first sold of the first local stage that the sold into the sold interest of the first sold o

The pure annione than we their open to increase enforcement from a point or prime

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En sax finites of their discussion has fin-migation of tentenopet consist hashing soled

ENGLAND'S NEW STAMPS. escription of the Postage Stamps That Will

Replace Those With Victoria's Head.

From the London Daily News.

The Secretary of the General Post Office

announcement that some of the new postage stamps will be issued early in the new year, and the remainder at varying dates thereafter, as the supply of the present stamps become exhausted. In value they will range from 1/d to £5. It has been known some time that the mauve, or lavender. or lilac-colored penny stamp, available for inland revenue as well as for postage purposes, will be replaced by a red one, while the for the post. 1/2d stamp will remain green and the 21/2d stamp blue. These details are now officially confirmed. The reversion to red is not the result of a vagary of taste, but is the outcome of the recommendation of the Universal Postal Union, which has a convention every five years and at Washington, in 1897, put forward this proposal, not, however, as an ob-ligation upon the various State Post Offices. In our home circulation the sorters, as well as the public, were, of course, fully accustomed to the lavender stamp, which is about to be superseded; and although red, as primary color will be more striking to the eye, that is not the reason of its adoption. A desire for uniformity by countries belonging to the Postal Union alone dictated the change, and undoubtedly it will be a convenience in dealing with foreign lettters to distinguish at once by the red, green or blue the value of the stamp, without pausing to consider whether there is any differ-ence, say between 25 centimes and twopence, half-penny. That the Post Office authorities should, with the sanction of the Inland Revenue, be able to introduce this uniform system simultaneously with the necessary changes following upon the accession of the King, is a matter of congratulation, as no loss to the country will ensue. The new postage stamps will have to be introduced gradually, accordingly as the stocks in the hands of the Postmasters become depleted, but the operation has to be conducted with considerable caution, having regard to the fact that there are over 22,000 Post Offices

The new penny stamp is printed from the design of Mr. Emile Fuchs, the sculptor, and the head of the King is shown in an upright oval, on the left of which is a branch of bay and on the right a branch of oak leaves. It is interesting to note that the original penny postage stamp was first issued on May 6. 1840, when the rate was reduced to one penny for half ounce, but its use was not made compulsory until some ten vears later. The stamp ranged from a deep black to gray, according to the wear of the plates, and in 1864, for certain members of the Royal family, a reprint of the 1d, black was made. Unused, the value of the 1d, black afterward became 15 shillings, and used, four pence. In 1841 the black was followed by a 1d, red-brown, and in 1843 the color became red, and for both issues, unused, there is a stamp-collectors' demand. Before the stamp settled down to brick-red it went through various shades of brown to There are 10,000 white male inhabitants in Charleston and 11,000 white famale inhabitants in There are more colored than white inhabitants in the Palmetto City.

The hostilities of the Civil War, the bitter memories of which thirty years' time has nearly effaced, were begun near Charleston on April 12, 1861. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Exposition it was, on motion, resolved "that as no place in the United States is richer in historic associations, the Board of Directors assure the Grand Army of the Republic a most cordial welcome, if this city shall be selected as the place for the first grand encampment of the Grand Army in the south in the twentieth century."

Mr. Delany on His System.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir Your editorial of Nov 28 on "New Methods of Railway Telegraphing" is sufficiently wide of the situation to warrant a few words of corrective comment. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not using my system for train despatching. Nor is the Delaware and Lackawanna or any other important company using the telephone for that purpose.

The regular Morse system is best adapted for this work, which is a business quite apart from the general telegraph business of railing of circuits is done by Morse telegraph. The thousand words or 2,000 words have never been plainly recorded by any system between the points you refer to. As to the grand transpance of the control of the special telegraph between the points you refer to. As to the grand transpance of the control of the special telegraph between the points you refer to. As to the grand transpance of a "ground" cutting out words during distinctions of shading and dots in the corner which can only be discovered by the expert.

In its turn, the halfpenny stamp has also changed its coat more than once. It was first of all, from October, 1870, a rose red. In 1880, the control of the series of the control of the ser

in the kingdom, with a varying demand for

Five thousand words or 2,000 words have never been plainly recorded by any system between the points you refer to. As to the danger of a "ground" cutting out words during rapid transmission, automatic telegraphy is no more susceptible to such effects than any other, only that the speed being so much greater, more words would be intercepted than by the slow systems. Still, "grounds" are no more a menace to telegraphy than are icebergs to navigation in the South Atlantic. And to argue against a fast system because of the words missed in case of interruption to the line is no more reasonable than limiting a ship's cargo to one baie of cotton for fear of the great loss in case of accident.

The omission of a word from the telegraph tape is as plainly evident as the absence of one from a line of The Sun's editorial, and would, of course, be quickly rectified as soon as discovered by the transcriber, besides, in commercial telegrams the words are always counted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is using my system because it will do the work of twenty wires and enable them to telegraph the product of eight rows of twelve. The color was historically in sheets of 192 stamps divided into two "panes," or post office sheets, cach a great amount of business heretofore sent a great amount of business heretofores sent of the stamps of the stamps of the same of 22,000 words might easily be transmitted from Washington to New York in ten minutes over one wire and recorded so plainly as to admit of transcription by type-writted from Washington to New York in ten minutes over one wire and recorded so plainly as to admit of transcription by type-writted from Washington to New York in the minutes over one wire and recorded so plainly as to admit of transcription by type-writted from Washington to New York in the minutes over one wire and recorded so plainly as to admit of transcription by type-writted fr

Christians Fight at Holy Sepulchre

From the London Mondard. Prim Jerusalem come particulars of a section

regreen franciscan france and five tires; manys of priests revelved bodils injuries during the south, the transcribing the said of nd an attempt made total days stum-tor part of the fasture to assent a tion of the construct of dideager, find mo-ths operator of the sames soulding in from THE LET'S ANALOSSISSED NO. \$100 May Deposits

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

The Great Care Which Should be Exercised

in His Selection. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. appointment of a President of the Depart. ent of Parks in place of Mr. George Clausen, the present incumbent, is so portant as affecting the welfare of our park system that I am surprised to see that the great responsibility resting on Mr. Low making it is not more fully recognized those who might give him valuable and dis-interested advice regarding his selection

I hear, however, of powerful political and social influences brought to bear on him put at the head of our park system men w are disqualified for the post and seek it or because of its political opportunities or cause of the social prestige it gives -either intriguers or tuft hunters.

Unfortunately, in the past, places in the Park Department have been too often bestowed to gratify the vanity of some so, "chump," with more money than taste, to discharge some social debt of the Ma to a Philistine, a man reputable enough a competent enough in the private sine from which he could not have risen exa from which he could not have risen exe-with such boosting, but who was incapable appreciating the beauty or understanding ip purpose of the parks. There has been a go deal of snobbishness at the bottom of so-of the appointments. Candidates for out places, for Corporation Counsel, for Pol Commissioner, for President of the I Board, for example, have been carefu weighed to determine their fitness for the places, but anybody who would serve as respectable figurchead has been deem good enough to satisfy the requirements. places, but anybody who would serve as a respectable figurehead has been deemed good enough to satisfy the requirements of a Park Commissioner. It is a nice, clean place which suits the notions of a club man who wishes to add to the consideration has money may give him the consequence how would get from the office.

Actually, however, it is a place which requires special fitness in its occupant and hard and intelligent work. It is no place to be used to put a feather in the cap of a social struggler or some man who seeks simply

struggler or some man who seeks simply other distinction than that he gets from the mere possession of money
Central Park is steadily an object of attack
by people and organizations wielding great
social or political influences, with a view to
preverting it from its beneficent uses as a
gorden of beauty and as the pleasure ground in the kingdom, with a varying demand for stamps. At all events, there will be no need to repeat what happened in 1860, when a large quantity of stamps, value three-halfpence, were printed in lilac and sent to the various post offices, but before the date fixed for their issue arrived, a contemplated reduction in the postal rates was postponed and no use being found for this value, the entire stock, with the exception of a few sheets, was destroyed. Some years afterward a single specimen of this 13d lilac stamp (never issued) was valued at 50 shillings.

The new penny stamp is printed from the design of Mr. Emile Fuchs, the sculptor, and delight, who have made themselves explored to it, men who would dischard the duties of Park Commissioner with the duties of Park Commissioner with edition of the people. These assaults are so times made under the pretext of the motion of art, sculptural or architects but they are none the less reprehens To meet them a Park Commissioner to oughly imbued with the principles on we the preservation of the Park depends the pretext of the motion of art, sculptural or architects but they are none the less reprehens To meet them a Park Commissioner to oughly imbued with the principles on we the preservation of the Park depends the preservation of the Park has a delight, who have made themselves explored to it, men who would dischard the pretext of the p

NEW YORK, NOV. 30 POLITICAL NOTES.

The division of the Maryland Legislature according to the official count is Senate, 17 Democrats, and 9 Republicans; House of Delegates, 51 Democrats and 44 Republicans. The vote in the State

for Comptroller was Democratic, 90, 477; Republican, 96, 356. John T. McDonough, the present Secretary of State in New York, was elected in 1898 and reviecte in 1900 to that office, and at the close of his present term next year he will, it is expected, in Alba be nominated for a judicial post. In 1891 he was a Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme

The receipts of the Secretary of State's off under his management were \$51,000 last year at compared with \$41,000 a year ago, and show at

excess over the cost of maintenance of \$15.000 The State of Texas, which is growing rapidly population, will have a larger representation in the Fifty eighth Congress than in the present one. As a result of the new apportionment. Three new members to to Washington from Texas this ye Choice B. Randell of Sherman, succeeding Jose lev G. Wooten of Dallas. late R. E. Burke, and George F. Burgess zales, replacing R. B. Hawley, Republican, of the

veston. There has been no unusual increase in the nu-ber of employees of New York courts in the p year. Actually there are fewer employees City Magistrates' courts, Surrogate's Con-Special Sessions and in the Municipal Courts there were a year ago. The Court

The Supreme Court has an increase of five. The Democrats of Rhode Island in mai wavering between the two parties, as was the

There is an appropriation in this year a bed of \$1,000 for rents for public buildings to the of Richmond. In addition to the Samuel appropriated for the payment of rents in the New York and of \$17,500 for rents for the next of Buildings in Manhattan, \$2,500 purpose in The Bronx and \$1,500 in the life in the Samuel of Buildings in Samuel \$1,500 in the life in the Samuel of Samuel S rents for the Department of Charles and Queens and miscellaneous tiems of bring up the total amount to next \$90

senting, at a per cent., a total cor-Encouraged by the circuion of we the office of Mayor in San Prainten-part, Cond., and by the success of Junes in Totedo, the trades unionics

preparing to enter politics as an indiguartet which occurred between the Franciscans and the trees motion in the open country and of the Country of the Hoty Repuleurs.

States Franciscan fracts and five titres money as well and the Morgan, a resident of the Hoty Repuleurs. Comptender has been detail fit

Aye Super majorine

Parifiers .- A fe.